

Louise Stokes in the ultimate example of how a mother's love can positively impact her children and change the lives of millions of people. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague from Ohio, Mr. TRAFICANT for introducing the bill and urge my colleagues to give their full support for its passage.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2357.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2357.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 643) to redesignate the Federal building located at 10301 South Compton Avenue, in Los Angeles, California, and known as the Watts Finance Office, as the "Augustus F. Hawkins Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 643

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. REDESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 10301 South Compton Avenue, in Los Angeles, California, and known as the Watts Finance Office, shall be known and designated as the "Augustus F. Hawkins Post Office Building".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Augustus F. Hawkins Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH).

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring before the House H.R. 643, a bill, as was noted, that was indeed introduced by our colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), honoring the very distinguished col-

league from California, former Representative Augustus F. Hawkins.

I would note, Mr. Speaker, that if some of this sounds familiar, it is simply because the House in fact considered and overwhelmingly passed this bill during its deliberations last year.

Unfortunately, and in no way suggestive of the merits of the bill, the legislative calendar in the other body did not permit them sufficient time to consider it. So we are here again today attempting to rectify that occurrence. For that I want to commend the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for her tenacity and for recognizing that what was good and owing last year remains so this year, and for the cooperative effort of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) and all the members of the Committee on Government Reform for once more bringing this House the opportunity to vote on a very worthy naming bill.

The history of Gus Hawkins I suspect in this body is well-known from his birth in Louisiana and his movement with his parents to California in 1918 when he was just 11 years old, a recipient of his AB from the University of California in 1931, with a major in economics, and later his graduation from the University of Southern California in 1932.

After working in the real estate business, he was elected to the California State Assembly, where he served from 1934 to 1963, and later elected to the 88th Congress and to 13 succeeding Congresses running from 1963 to 1991.

Simply put, Mr. Speaker, Gus Hawkins served his constituents of the Watts area of Los Angeles for 48 years in elective office, 28 years in the California State Assembly, and 20 years in the House of Representatives.

He became known at that time for the Humphrey-Hawkins Act, a bill to reduce unemployment, move ahead in job training and employment opportunities for all Americans. He served in this body on various committees and, in fact, rose to be a leader in this House on many issues that were important certainly to the people that he represented but more so to the people of this country.

We have had the opportunity in the past, Mr. Speaker, to honor our former colleagues with this naming for their community service and in this instance, of course, the service to their country.

Certainly, as happened on this House floor last year, I would again urge my colleagues to unanimously support this bill and designate a naming for a very, very worthy American and a great former colleague, Gus Hawkins.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this measure.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that, on the floor today, we have the gentleman

from Pennsylvania (Chairman GOODLING) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY), the ranking member who served in leadership positions on Gus Hawkins's former committee, the Committee on Education and Labor, as it was named then.

These are gentlemen who, like Chairman Hawkins, have dedicated a great deal of their work to education and employment issues. It is appropriate that Gus Hawkins be acknowledged, and in this way the California delegation and particularly the prime sponsor of this have offered the House this opportunity.

His work is acknowledged I think by a lot of people, but many of the people who have been helped by his work may never know his name.

We were together for the 25th anniversary of the Pell Grant bill, which he helped move through. I went to college on a Pell Grant, and so have tens of millions of other young people benefited from his efforts in this regard. So I am pleased to support this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), the prime sponsor of this measure.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from New York (Chairman MCHUGH) for, again, his leadership in bringing this bill to the floor and my dear friend and colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), for his leadership in helping to bring this bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, we are talking about a man who spent 56 years in public service, a man who should have recognition in an area that he worked so hard to bring about a quality of life in the area of Watts. I am pleased to stand here as he listens to me in his home to pay homage to this great man, this educator, this leader of our country.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in yielding and paying tribute to my dear friend and a former member of the House by renaming the Federal building located at 10301 South Compton Avenue in the Watts area of Los Angeles, known as the Watts Finance Office, the Augustus F. Hawkins Post Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 643 enjoys the bipartisan support of the entire California delegation, Congressman Hawkins' former colleagues, and complete support of the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post once called Gus Hawkins one of the most famous unknown men of our day. However, many of us knew him as a quiet fighter for racial justice, social equality, and education for minorities, women, and children.

I can recall when I came to this floor to be sworn in, Gus Hawkins was sitting right here on this floor with me, and he wanted me to so much get on the education committee because for years he and I had worked together in the Los Angeles Unified School District on education and on helping youngsters in the Watts area and in

other deprived areas of getting a quality education.

While I could not go on this education committee, I really do appreciate the support that he has given me and indeed the support he has given youngsters throughout this Nation in trying to bring a quality education to those who otherwise would not have had that.

Gus committed his life to serving others, and his 56 years of public service spanned a period that included the Great Depression, World War II, McCarthyism, both the Korean and Vietnam wars, the civil rights movement, and the war on poverty. He witnessed an assassination of a President and the impeachment of another.

He was born in Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1907. When he was 11, he and his family moved to Los Angeles to escape the racial discrimination that was prevalent in the South at that time. His legislative career began in California's State Assembly, where he served for 28 years and was often the legislature's only black member. His record in Sacramento included the passage of the State's first law against discrimination in housing and employment.

He also carried successful State legislation concerning minimum wage and wages for women, child care centers, Workers' Compensation for domestic employees, and the removal of racial discrimination on State documents. This is the type of man he was.

After his remarkable tenure in the State Assembly of California, Gus was elected and sworn as a Member of this body in the 88th Congress in 1962. He served as chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing in the 97th Congress, the Joint Committee in the 97th Congress, as well as the Committee on House Administration in that same Congress. And he served in the 98th Congress as well on that committee before serving as chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor in the 101st Congress.

By and large, Mr. Speaker, Gus Hawkins was known by his colleagues as a hard working, trustworthy, low-key legislator who concentrated on issues of importance to his district, which included the Watts area.

He preferred to do his work behind the scenes and let others capture the headlines. He is the author of more than 17 Federal laws, including the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act; Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, establishing the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; the Job Training Partnership Act; the School Improvement Act, which rewrote virtually all major elementary and secondary education programs; and the Civil Rights Restoration Act.

In 1978, he coauthored and passed the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act, which pledged Federal Government efforts to reduce unemployment by four percent by 1983 if the private sector failed to do so.

The Humphrey-Hawkins can be seen as Gus's great effort, legislative ac-

complishments, because it established a real blueprint for moving this country ahead in job training and employment, the foundation to every other policy and an area that Gus Hawkins firmly believed that we had to have job training and quality education for quality employment.

Throughout his remarkable career in public service, Gus has championed the rights of children, the poor, the elderly, the working people, and minorities. But the one thing that is so noble about this man, he never forgot who he was and where he came from. Nor did he forget the people whom he served.

It is only fitting that we rise to pay tribute to him by redesignating this Federal building located in Watts. As my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) said, a lot of children may not get to know him, but they will see his name on a building in the area that he solely wanted to make a better quality of life for all folk.

This Federal building will be located at 10301 South Compton Avenue in the Watts area of Los Angeles, and it will be known as the Gus Hawkins Post Office Building.

I would like to again thank all of my colleagues of the California delegation and all of the cosponsors, which were all the members of the California delegation, as well as other Members of this body, for this legislation and for joining me in a bipartisan fashion to pay tribute to a great man, a great American, a man who will want to be remembered by his friends and colleagues alike as someone who simply loved children. But he not only loved children, he loved the State of California; the State that he was born in, Louisiana; and, of course, he loved this country.

The Honorable Augustus F. Hawkins, distinguished Member of the United States House of Representatives, deserves no less.

□ 1545

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) who has expressed, I think, a very understandable interest in this, a gentleman who served with the designee.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, never has a finer gentleman entered the halls of the House of Representatives than Gus Hawkins. He was, and is, a perfect gentleman. I had the privilege and the learning experience of sitting beside him as the ranking member while he was chairman of our committee. My wife and I had the opportunity on numerous occasions to travel with Gus and Elsie, something that we truly enjoyed. Elsie learned a long time ago that to get to Gus's heart, you go through his stomach with some of her homemade apple

pie, and I supplied her with the Goodling apples in order to make that apple pie even better.

Truly it is fitting that we honor a great gentleman like Gus Hawkins.

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would only state that I think as the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) has persistently now for 2 years in a row and as we heard here today very eloquently stated, along with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), that this is a very, very worthy recipient of this designation. I would certainly urge all of our colleagues to join us in supporting it.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 643, a bill that would designate the Federal building located on 10301 South Compton Avenue in Los Angeles, California, currently known as the Watts Finance Office, as the "Augustus F. Hawkins Post Office Building."

Augustus Hawkins, a former member of this body for many years was born in Shreveport, Louisiana in 1907. When he was 11 years old, he and his family moved to Los Angeles to escape the racial discrimination that was prevalent in the South. It is those experiences that impacted heavily upon his life and prompted him to enter a life of public service.

Augustus Hawkins' career began in the California Assembly where he served for 28 years and was often the legislature's only black member. His record in Sacramento includes the passage of the State's first law against discrimination in housing and employment.

After his remarkable tenure in the Assembly, Gus was elected and sworn in as a Member of the 88th Congress in 1962. He served as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing in the 97th Congress, the Joint Committee in the 97th Congress, as well as the Committee on House Administration in the 97th and 98th Congresses before serving as Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor in the 101st Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague Representative MILLENDER-MCDONALD for introducing this bill and urge its passage.

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. McHUGH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 643.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 643, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?